Sect'n One

GREENSBORO TELEGRAM.

Pages 1 to 8

VOL. VIII. NO. 64. GREENSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1901. Price Five Cents.

Greensboro as a Highly Favored and Growing Commercial and Manufacturing Centre.

This Section Producing as Fine Tobacco as is Found in the Country, By Bray Brothers.

Greensboro is the most important and centrally located city of the Piedmont section of North Carolina; has a population of 12,000, and is the geograhical center of the famous Yellow and Mashogany tobacco belt of the State. This section grows that pecuialrily fine quality and finely flavorvored tobacco which has so immortalized the name of North Carolina as the finest bright tobacco section in the world.

For general manufacturing purposes, such as plug chewing, plug cut, fine cut, granulated smoking, and cigarettes, and a fine quality yellow strip,the leaf tobacco grown in this territory is not excelled by that of any country or section of the world.

As an evidence of this fact the largest and most successful manufactures of the world are our largest buyers and only regret that they cannot get more of our superior leaf to use in their famous brands. We sell about 3,500,000 pounds annually, and with our commodious warehouses, our nice plug and smoking factories, and with our numerous energetic leaf dealers, we see no reason why we should not increase this aggregate every year.

We have the facilities for handling twice this amount every year. Our banks have an aggregate capital, surplus, and deposits of over $1,500,000, and weare the centre of eight railroads which furnish us cheap freight rates to all points of the compass. With all these natural advantages and the superior quality of our tobacco, we see no reason whatever why our market should not be doubled in the next two years.

We invite all tobacconist to investigate our facilities and our market before they locate or place orders or you might regret it. We will take pleasure in answering any inquiry you may wish to make regarding the market or the tobacco sold here.

BRAY BROTHERS.
Per C. A. Bray.

This as a Rapidly Developing Wholesale Center. By Milton L. Shields.

In this highly favored town, with its many and diversified interests, no line of industry has been so phenominally successful as has that of the wholesale business. Its success has proven beyond all peradventure, that this is the most desirable distributing point for a large portion of the South. All points of the compass, North, Bast, South and West, are in easy access by our several lines and branches of railway, and we have every good reason to believe that within the near future another line of railway will be added to our already excellent transportation facilities, furnishing us with most wholesome competition. Four years ago the wholesale business of Greensboro was confined to two lines, that of hardware and dry goods, now all lines are represented, and by houses that would be a credit to our largest cities. In that four years the volume of business has increased to such an extent that a fair estimate shows now that it is $1,250,000 per year greater than it was at the beginning of that period.

Many reasons have combined to bring this about the main one of which is a saving in freight rate to the trade. This is due to the fact that jobbers here can buy goods as cheap from the mannfacturers and importers as can those in the larger cities, and also because of the peculiar railway freight rates in this State, whereby the shipper pays freight only on the actual weight of the case if it be less than a hundred pounds. Another point in favor of this as a jobbing center is the fact that the wholesaler here can sell goods for less than those in larger cities because the cost of operating his business is less, taxes and rents are lower, labor and clerical hire cheaper, the cost of living cheaper, etc. All these reasons and many others which I will not attempt to mention, combine to make this one of the most highly favored jobbing centers of the entire South.

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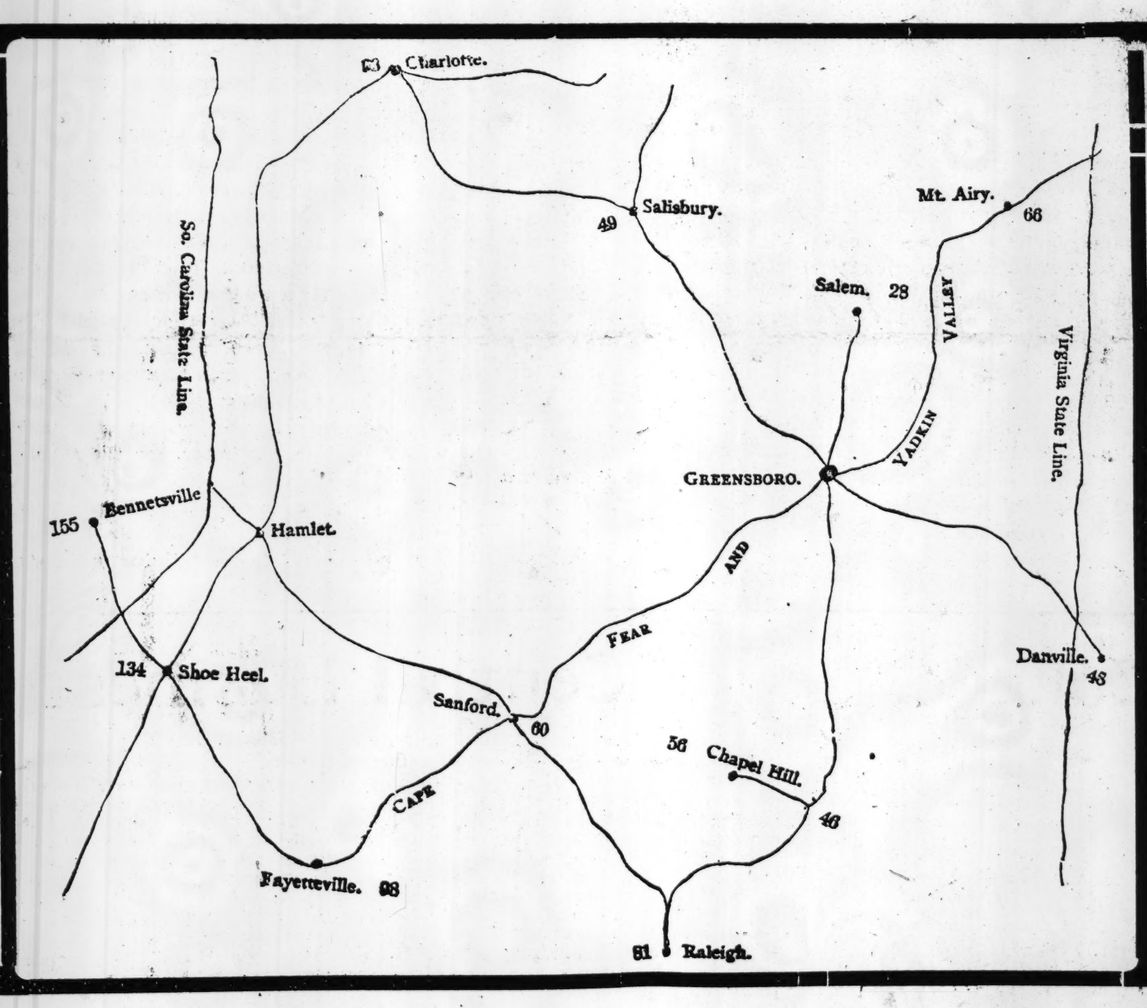


Banking and Its Development as Treated by the President of I. & I. Association and the Greensboro Loan and Trust Co.

The growth and prosperity of a city depend upon the productiveness of the surrounding country, its transportation facilities in all directions and the energy of its people.

Without enumerating the various products of field and forest surrounding this city and the lines of railroad going in all directions it is only necessary to mention two facts to show that Greensboro is well supplied with all of the requisities named in the first paragraph of this letter.

The census report shows that the population of Greensboro in 1890 was 3,317 and in 1900 was 10,035,an increase of 202 per cent. in ten years.

While these figures show a remarkable growth, there is another fact which shows even a greater increase in the business development of our city.

The individual deposits in all the banks here on February 4, 1899, were $643,156.04 and on February 5, 1901, were $1,141,538.64, an increase of nearly half a million dollars, or 77 1-2 per cent in two years. Several years ago the business men organized the Greensboro Indusrtial and Immigration Association for the purpose of inducing the location here of manufacturing plants and the establishment of new business enterprises of ecery kind and we feel that the Association has accomplished much along these lines.

J. W. FRY.

Greensboro, North Carolina, Its Advantages as a Commercial, Manufacturing and Educational Centre.

It is a common remark of observers that this place is naturally situated for development into an important commercial and manufacturing centre unsurpassed in a large section of the country. It is not only in a few hours distance direct to the larger cities of the country, but is a distribution point for one of the largest and richest and fastest growing portions of the South. Its railroads diverge in every direction, and it is the great central and meeting point between the eastern and western part of the State. It is situated in the Piedmont Section, the richest in the State, and is the center of one of the most thickly occupied manufacturing section of the entire South. Within a radius of 60 miles of this point there are 62 cotton mills, operating 18,987 looms and 525,024 spindles, nine knitting mills, three woolen mills, innumerable wood manufactories. The soil is fertile and the climate admirable.

PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT.

The present rate of growth of this place is almost phenominal. In point of population, the increase for the past ten years according to the United States census reports, has been between 200 and 300 per cent, and greater than that of any other town in North Carolina. The population now within the actual city limits numbered, according to the last census, 10,035, while including suburbs it will reach the neighborhood of 20,000. Not only in population

(Continued on Eighth Pape.)

THE STATE NORMAL & INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Greensboro, North Carolina.

Of the many jewels that adorn the diadem of the "Gate City" there is none of which she is more justly proud than of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College. This college was established by act of the General Assembly of 1891. The object of the institution , as stated in its charter, is "to give young women such education as will fit them for teaching: to give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, typewriting, stenography, and in such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness."

Its faculty consists of thirty members representing the culture and training of the best colleges and universities of the United States.

The college offers the very best instruction in its three departments, Industrial, commercial, and Normal.

From an enrollment of two hundred and twenty-three in 1892 it has widened its field of usefulness until in 1900 there were seven hundred and thirty people receiving its instruction.

During the nine years of its existence more than two thousand students have matriculated, representing every county in the State.

A large number of young women trained in the Commercial department have been enabled to earn salaries ranging from $300 to $1,300 a year.

Of the one hundred and eighty-eight young women who have received the college diploma, all except ten have taught since their graduation.

There is no section of the State and no kind of educational institution requiring women teachers with ordinary professional training, from the country public school to our best colleges, where students trained at The State Normal and Industrial College have not been employed. Of course the largest class of teachers trained by the Institution have gone to the country public and private schools, and these can be numbered by the hundred.

It is a notable fact, however, that nearly every city public school system in the State, from Waynesville to Wilmington, has given employment to our students, nearly one hundred having been employed within the past seven years in the public schols of Waynesville, Asheville, Shelby, Statesville, Charlotte, Monroe, Salisbury Concord, Albemarle, High Point, Greensboro, Mt. Airy, Winston, Reidsville, Durham, Raleigh, Henderson, Goldsboro, Kinston, Wilson, Washington, Tarboro and Wilmington.

Four of the six orphanages in this State and several prominent colleges for women also number among their faculties ex-students of The State Normal and Industrial College.

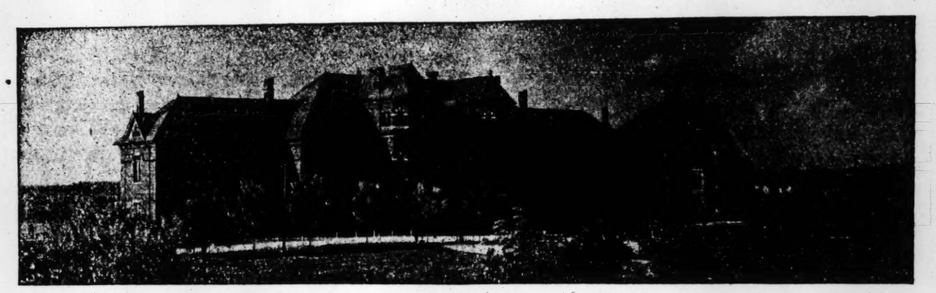
The following is quoted from President McIver's last report to the General Assembly and indicates the spirit and policy of the institution:

The State Normal and Industrial College stands for a public educational system that will educate all the people. It teaches its students and urges them to teach others the doctrine of universal education. The authorities of the Institution regard the College as a part of the public school system ofthe State. and believe that it has a duty to discharge, not only to those who study within its walls, but to that great body of people who, for one reason or another, will not enter this or any other school or college.

The greatest amount of educational opportunity to the greatest number of people, is its motto and its aim. Without reservation, members of its faculty stand for local taxation for public schools,and for every movement which tends to secure to the State effective teaching for every child, preparing him for productive labor and intelligent citizenship.

This institution undertakes to emphasize in every legitimate way that any system of education which refuses to recognize the equal rights of women with those of men is unjust, unwise and permanently hurtful.

I respectfully submit that there is no part of North Carolina's public educational system from which she can expect more in proportion to what she has expended than she may reasonable hope to reap from the work of this College. It is the only College in North Carolina for women of the white race which has an appropriation from the State, and no woman's college in the South has a large endowment fund.



One-third of North Carolina's popution is composed of women and girls of the white race, and the opportunities given to this class of our population will determine North Carolina's destiny. The chief factors of any civilization are its homes and its primary schools. Homes and primary schools are made by women rather than men. No state which will once educate its mothers need have any fear about future illiteracy. An educated man may be the father of illiterate children, but the children of educated women are never illiterate. Three-fourths of all the educated women in North Carolina spend a part of each day educating their own children or the children of others, whereas, three-fourths of the educated men in the State spend a very short time daily with their own children, to say nothing of educating them.

In this connection the census report of 1890 reveals a startling condition. Of the large number of illiterate persons in North Carolina the census reports 40,000 more illiterate women and girls above ten years of age than illiterate men and boys, 22,000 of this excess being furnished by the white race.

Money invested in the education of a man is a good investment, but the dividend which it yields is frequently confined to one generation and is of the material kind. It strengthens his judgment, gives him foresight, and makes him a more productive laborer in any field of activity. It does the same thing for a woman, but her field of activity is usually in company with children, and, therefore, the money invested in the education of a woman yields a better educational dividend than that invested in the education of a man. Therefore, the State, for the sake of its present and future educational interest, ought to decree that for every dollar spent by the government, State or Federal, in the training of men, at least another dollar ought to be invested in the work of educating womankind.

If it be claimed that woman is weaker than man, then so much the more reason forgiving her at least an equal educational opportunity with him. If it be admitted, as it must be, that she is by nature the chief educator of children, her proper training is the strategic point in the universal education of any race. If equality in culture be desirable, and if congeniality between husbands and wives after middle life be important, then a woman should have more educational opportunities in youth than aman; for a man's business relations bring him in contact with every element of society, and if he have fair native intelligence he will contiue to grow intellectually during the active period of his life; weheras. the confinements of home and the duties of motherhood allow little opportunity to a woman for any culture except that which comes from association with little children. This experience which comes from living with innocent children, is a source of culture by no means to be despised, but how much better would it be for the mother and the father and the children if the mother's education in her youth could always besuch as will enable her in after life to secure that inspiration and solace and power which comes from familiarity with the great books of the world.

In conclusion, I beg to say that The State Normal and Industrial College has had no better friends than the State Superintendents of Public Instruction, the late S. M. Finger, Hon. John C. Scarborough and Hon. C. H. Mebane.

The hearty endorsement it has received from these State Superintendents and the cordial co-operation and support it has received from Hon. J. L. M. Curry, who, as General Agent of the Peabody Fund, can give endorsement and finanacial assistance only where, in his judgment, the greatest educational good to all the people will result, prove conclusively, if argument be needed, that The State Normal and Industrial College is a most important factor in the public educational development of North Carolina.

Guilford College.

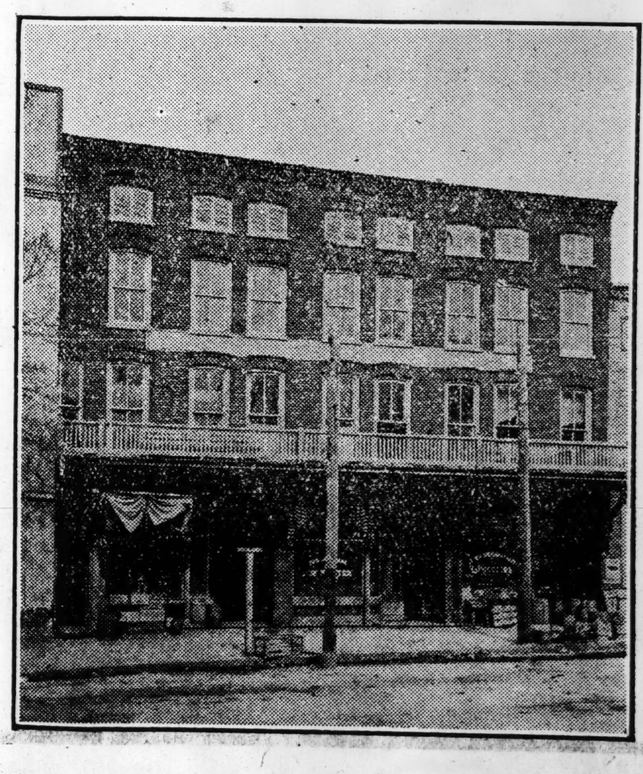
Guilford College is located on a well cultivated farm of three hundred acres, six miles east of Grensboro, Guilford County, near the Salem and Winston railroad. In many ways it is one of the most highly favored educational institutions in North Carolina; the buildings are spacious, well lighted and heated, and supplied with all the most improved sanitary appliances and a perfect system of water supply.

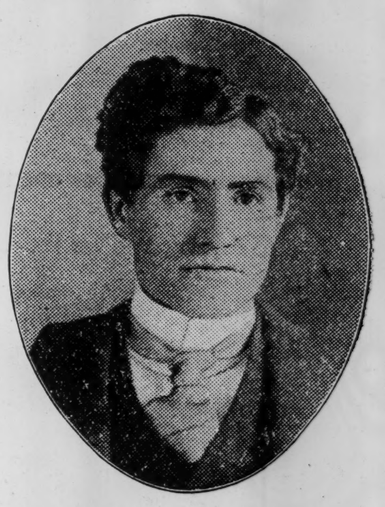
This institution has been in existence since 1837 at which time it was established as the "New Garden Boarding School." by the North Carolina yearly meeting of Friends, and was the pianeer in co-education i nthe South. The president is Lewis Lyndon Hobbs.

Central Business College.

Although Greensboro ranks far and near as one of the leading educational centers of the country, her numerous high schools and colleges, annually attracting hundreds of the brightest young people desiring a literary training, yet she has long felt the need of a distinctively business institution to train young men and young women for actual business. CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, an independent school of business, whose doors are open alike to young people of both sexes, is now successfully filling this need.

This institution was established at 116½ West Market street in September, 1900, and offers two thorough courses of instruction. Its Commercial course comprises Bookkeeping in all its phases, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Economies, English, Correspondence, Spelling and Penmanship. Its Stenographic course embraces Shorthand, Typewriting, English, Correspondence, Spelling and Penmanship. The College also gives mail courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Penmanship, which are proving wonderfully successful.





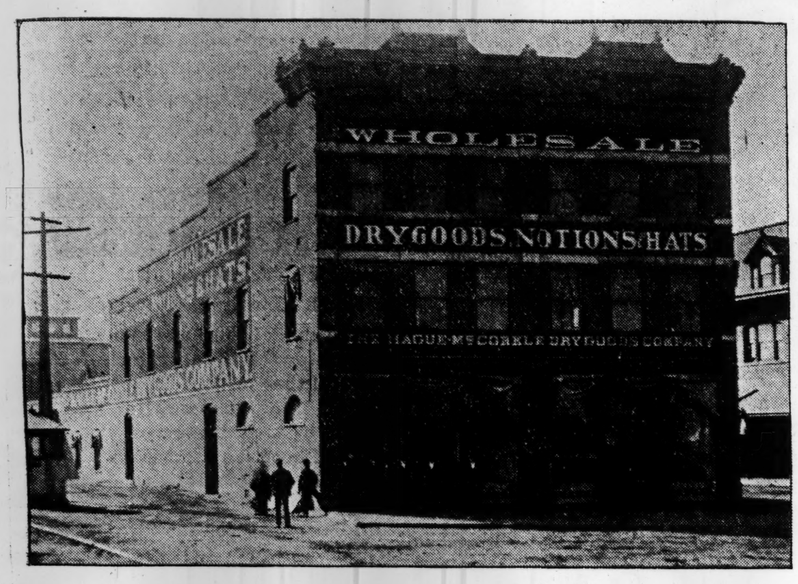
PROF. GEORGE W. BROYLES.

We take pleasure in presenting herewith a portrait of its Principal, Mr. George W. Broyles. who is a graduate from the State Normal School of West Virginia, Business College of Athens, West Virginia, and has had special training in the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Baltimore. He is an active, energetic young man, and up-to-date in his methods of teaching.

Under the skillful management of Mr. Broyles, assisted by an able corps of experienced teachers, Greensboro boasts of having the most practical business school in the South.

The Hague-McCorkle Dry Goods Company, Importers and Wholesalers of Dry goods, Notions and Hats.

About the first thing of any special interest that attracts ones attention upon alighting from the station at Greensboro, is the large wholesale house of The Hague-McCorkle Dry Goods Company. The building occupied by this company is on South Elm street, directly across the tracks from the Southern Railway Company's station. It is rather an imposing three story brick building, 45 feet front, and extending back, parallel with the railroad tracks, 195 feet. This company, whose members are Thad. C. McCorkle, president; Wm. H. Hague, secretary and treasurer, and Milton L. Shields, vice president, began business March 1st, 1899, in the building now occupied by the Bee Hive store. Each member of the company being men of broad experience and high standing. Mr. McCorkle had for many years been connected with Goodson & Company, wholesale grocers, at Morristown, Tenn., while Mr. Hague hss been a buyer for wholesale houses in Knoxville, Tenn., and New York city for about 16 years, and Mr. Shields is the well known shoe man.



The success of the company was assured from the first, and each month's business showed a great increase over the previous one. On December 30th, 1899, they were partially burnt out and after disposing of their stock of damaged goods started afresh in their present quarters. The building occupied is unusually well adapted for the business, being roomy and well lighted from all sides.

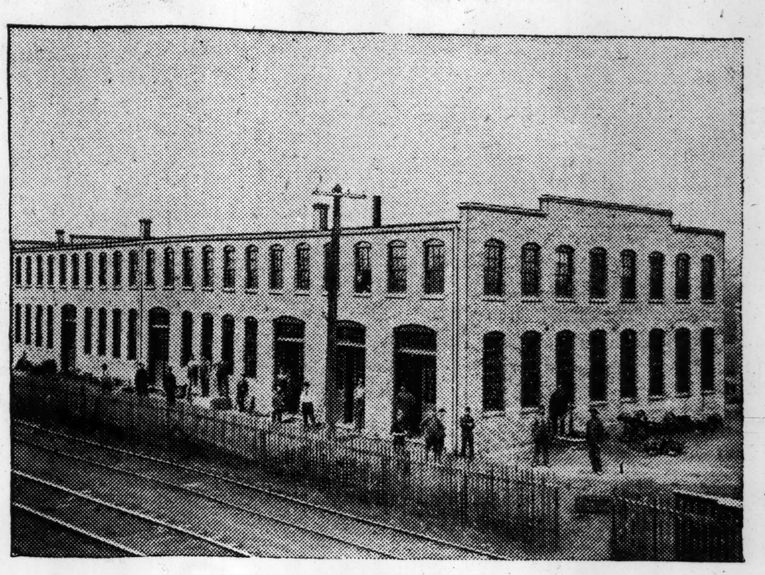
An enormous stock of goods in all their lines is carried on hand insuring the prompt filling of all orders. Their ability to purchase goods in large quantities insures to the trade rock bottom prices. Tney do strictly a wholesale business and their line is confined to dry goods, notions and hats.

Four salesmen are kept on the road, constantly covering the entire State of North Carolina, parts of Virginia and South Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. These gentlemen are always glad to welcome any visitor to the city, whether on business or otherwise, and request all such to make their house their headquarters while here.

Sergeant Manufacturing Company, Manufacturers of Variable Section Feed Sawmill and Log Beam Set Works--Sectional Sash Weights, and Patent Adjustible Grate Bars.

This is the oldest existing business establishment in Greensboro, it having been in operation since April, 1869, each year of which has found their business established on a firmer basis than it was the year before. Their aim has always been to keep strictly abreast, if not a little ahead of the times, in the manufacture of their specialties, the most prominent of which is their Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill and Log Beam Set Works. This is the result of many years experience in building circular saw mills and all kinds of head blocks and set works. It combines in the simplest form all the latest improvements. No mill in the market has a more perfect feed or set works. It has many valuafeatures found in no other mill, the main ones of which is simplicity of construction and operation, it being possible for the sawyer at any moment to change the feed from the slowest to the fastest rate of speed with a single lever, while the saw is cutting, thus enabling the sawyer to use the full power of the engine or water wheel, whether the sawing be light or heavy, then beside this it can be ruu by lighter power than any other mill constructed.

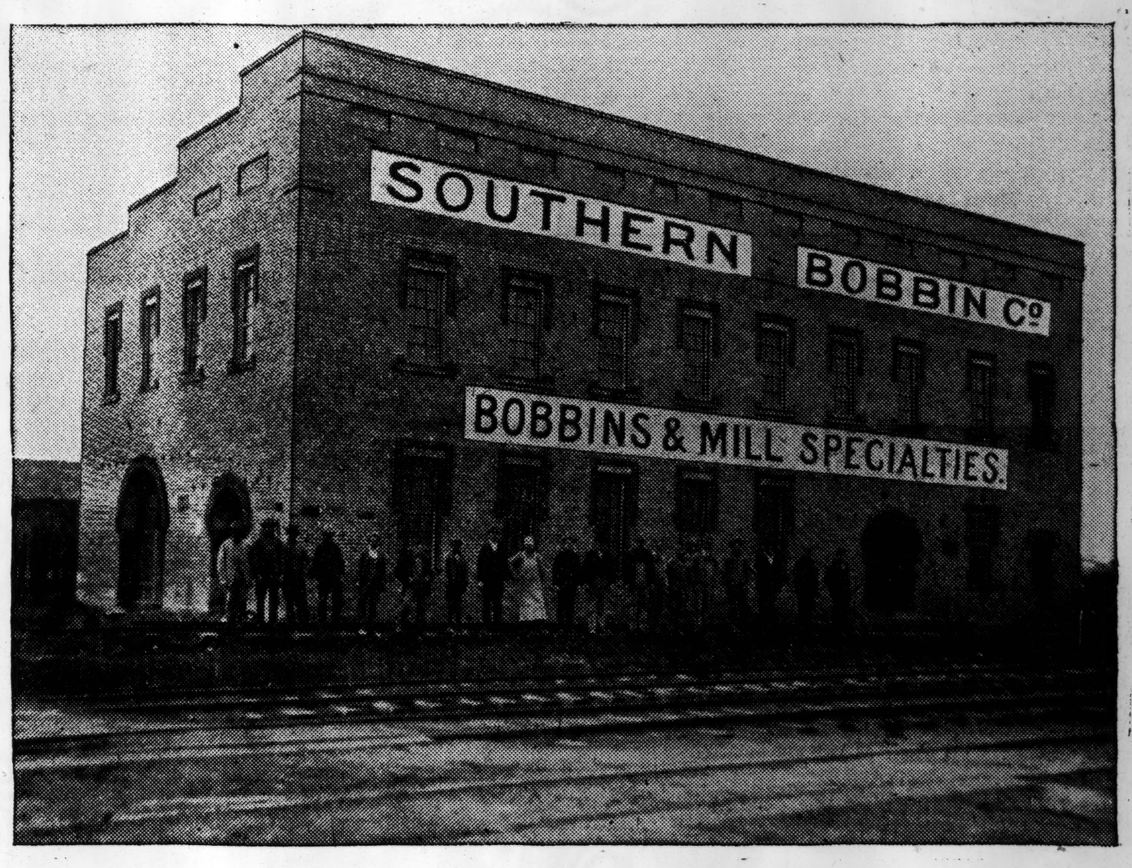
Another one of their specialties is their justly celebrated Sectional Sash Weight, which is an ingenous arrangement in which weights of any desired weight can be linked together, making it possible for the contractor to add or take off a pound or half pound at pleasure, just as one would adjust the weighing scale. With these weights dealers can do that which they have never been able to do before, viz: Keep in stock ready for immediate use a full assortment of sash weights and do so with a very small investment and in a limited space.



ONE OF THE SERGEANT MANUFACTURING CO'S. BUILDINGS.

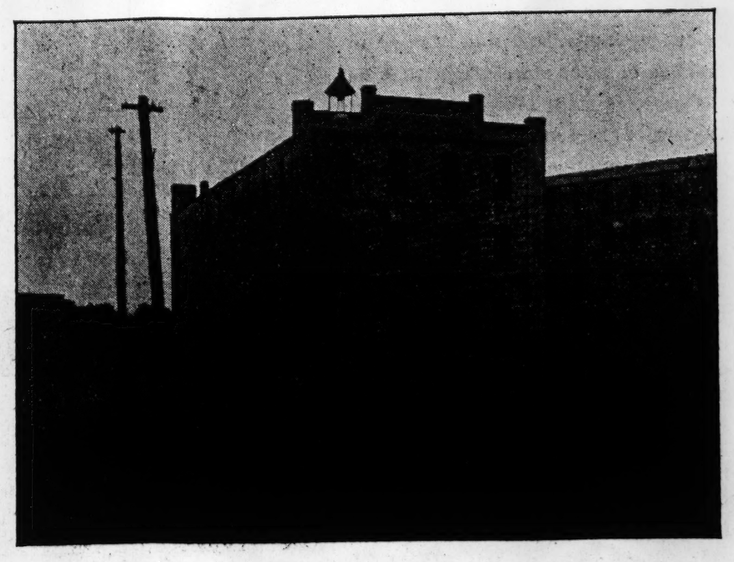
This concern is now putting on the market a patent adjustable Grate Bar made in sections, which is destined to revolutionize the manufacture of this article. This Bar is constructed in sections of different lengths which can be coupled together by a protecting coupler, furnishing one a bar of any length on short notice. These couplers also serve as spacers, and when all is coup'ed up and joined together the grate is as firm as one all moulded together. Heretofore, when ones grate burnt out he was put to the neccessity of ordering an entire new one made by the foundryman, in many instances being compelled to make new patterns, for hardly any two grates are the same size. This neccesitated much delay and inconvenience. With the Sergeants patent Bar all one will have to do will be to go to his hardware dealer who will, as never before, be able to furnish grate-bars of any length, and procure what he is in need of. Another advantage is, in cases where only the center portion of the grate is burnt out one will only be compelled to renew just the burnt portion, which amounts to quite a saving.

Southern Bobbin Company.



Pioneers, inasmuch as they are the first to manufacture exclusively, bobbins and mill specialties in this section and they have demonstrated the fact that we can successfully manufacture in the South and in Greensboro the bobbins used in our Southern mills. The growth and rapidly increasing demands for tneir product verifies the old adage that "Nothing succeeds like success." This Gompany started out to make their product the equal of any one the market, and the fact that their bobbins, etc., are being used in some of the best mills of the South. and that they are receiving duplicate orders, is the best evidence of their success. They ship their bobbins and other mill supplies under guarantee, and any shipment made that are not satisfactory in every respect are returned at their expense. The specialties of the Company are Speeder and Slubber Bobbins, Shewers and Hickory Picker Sticks. Teey also make other wood specialties for cotton mills. The capacity of this plant is from 3000 to 4000 bobbins and skewers per day, in the manufacture of which they employ about thirty skilled workmen. E. A. Holt is President of the Company, and S. H. Boyd Secretary and Treasurer.

The Southern Tobacco Company.



This company which was the outgrowth of the business established in 1895 by Lea and Tate, was incorporated in 1896. The out put of this house consists of plug, twist and smoking tobacco, of standard grade. Their "Touch Down" smoking tobacco is pronounced by competent judges to stand unsurpassed for sweetness and fragrants.

Their black and mahogany plug and twist chewing, possessing many qualities which commend it most highly to chewers.

Their output is about 150,000 pounds per year in the manufacturing of which they pay out about $7,500 in wages. Nearly all the tobacco used is grown in this the great Piedmont District, which is noted for its fine flavored tobacco.

The officers of the company are J. H. Whitt, president; G. A. Smith, vice president, and R. G. Lea, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

The Bar.

In keeping with everything else Greensboro has a live and active Bar. Some of its members areand have been closely identified with its progress and have been actively engaged in the forward movements which have brought Greensboro to the front rank as one of the chief cities of North Carolina.

A history of the city could notbe well written without including the names of such worthy men as Col. J. T. Morehead and Mr. Levi M. Scott (the father lawyer of the Bar). They nave watched its growth from a small town to that of a great city, and their conservative policy has been valuable. However younger and fresher energy has been infused in to the Greensboro Bar, for in addition to the number of older members, there have come to the Bar such men as Mr. R. R. King, lawyer, gentleman and inaddition a thorough business man. Col. Barringer, at one time mayor of the city, John N. Wilson, A. M. Scales, Z. V. Taylor, C. G. Wright and others that I cannot recall, who have given to the city's interest a great part of their time and labor which has been telling in its results.

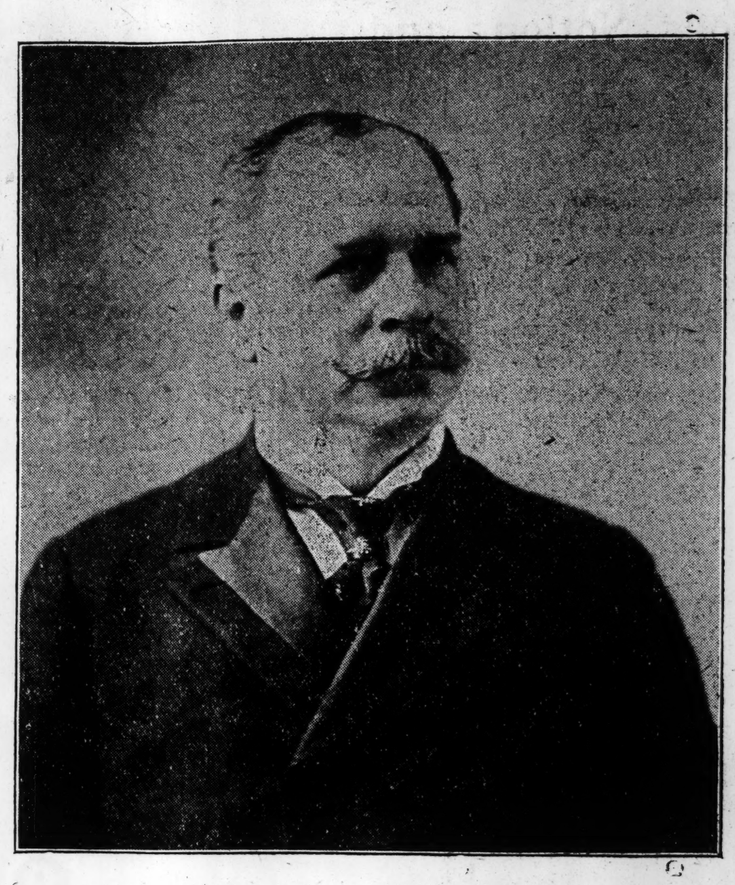
Not only has the bar of Greensboro not been behind in maters of public spirit and enterprise, but it has furnished a number of our public men. Of the Greensboro Bar, Judges Dilliard, Gilmer, Schenck, W. P. and J. G. Bynum, Adams and Shaw have sat uponthe Superior court bench. Two members have been Judges of the United States District court for the Western District of North Carolina, Judge R. P. Dick, succeeded by Judge R. M. Douglas, one of the Bar also, is at present Associate Justice of the Supreme court of North Carolina. Mr. A. L. Brooks, the solicitor of this Judicial district and Mr. Robert D. Douglas, former attorney-general, was also a member of this Bar.

A number of lawyers have moved here and joined this Bar forthe practice of their profession: Hon. Chas. M. Stedman, at one time Lieutenant-Govevnor of North Carolina, Hon. Spencer B. Adams, the republican candidate for Governor in our last campaign, and Mr. G. S. Bradshaw, from Randolph county. Other additions have been made by members of oeiX vaehfi keh made by numbers of young men coming in to the profession here or joining this Bar among whom are Oliver S. Newlin, J. I. Scales, J. C. Meekins, Jr., A. W. Cooke, T. J. Murphy. Also M. A. B. Kimball, associated with R. R. King, Esq., has joined this Bar within recent years. As eveidence of his public spirit he has been prominent ly mentioned for the mayoralty at the coming election.

As yet there is no local Bar Association here but an organization of the Bar is hoped for and also a law library belonging to and for the benefit of the Association.

Withal Greensboro is rather a peaceable city for its size, rathertoo much so for the best interests of the lawyers, but all honor to them that it is so, for there are exceedingly few who stir up litigation and on the whole concervatism is a marked characteristic.Greensboro's Bar is ever ready to co-operate with those who wish to push our city forward and infuse into our people thrift, energy and the enthusiasm which comes from a patriotic affection for the city and its best interests.

Judge James E. Boyd.



Probably no one of Greensboro's, yea we may say North Carolina's prominent citizens holds a higher place in the respect and esteem of the people than does Judge James E. Boyd, and deservedly so for no man is more truly in sympathy with the peoples well being than is he, which fact has been attested in innumerable instances. A staunch republican not for policy but by principal, he has served his state and country right nobly.

A native of Alamance county, N. C., he received his early education at the "Graham Preparatory School," and later at the "Davidson College". He was in the thick of the fight throughout three years of the war, first as a member of Company E, Third North Carolina Volunteers and afterwards with the Thirtenth North Carolina Infantry, being the regiment at first commanded by Gen. W. D. Pender, and for the balance a member of Company H, First Regiment North Carolina Cavalry. At the concnsion of the war he first read law in the office of the late Hon. Thomas Ruffin at Graham, N. C., was licensed to practice in June 1867, in the courts of pleas and quarter sessions and in June, 1868, in all the courts. Mr. Boyd first became prominent as a delegate from North Carolina to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872. In the sessions of 1874-75, he was a member of the House of Representatives from Alamance county, which county in '75 he also represented at the convention to amend the state constitution. In June 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes, United States Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina to which office he was reappointed in 1884 by President Arthur for another four years term.

He was permanent president of the North Carolina Republican State Convention in 1880 and also in 188, and was elector at large on the Republican ticket in his State in 1888. As delegate to the "Republican Nationl Convention at St Louis in 1896 he assisted in the nomination of President McKiley and took active part in the canpaign of that year. Mr. Boyd was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States by McKinley, on May 29th, 1897, to which office he was confirmed May 31, and commissioned on June 1. In this position he was the ranking assistant attorney general in the department of justice at Washington.

On July 11th, 1900, he was commissioned as Judgeo f the Western District of North Carolina, and on December 15, 1900, was nominated to the senate.

On January the 9th, 1901, Mr. Boyd was commissioned United States District Judge forthe Distrct of Western North Carolina and was qualified February the first. It can be truthfully said that his official career has been one of marked ability and he bears the record of never having had a decision reversed upon which he has delivered an opinion.

Scales & Scales, Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

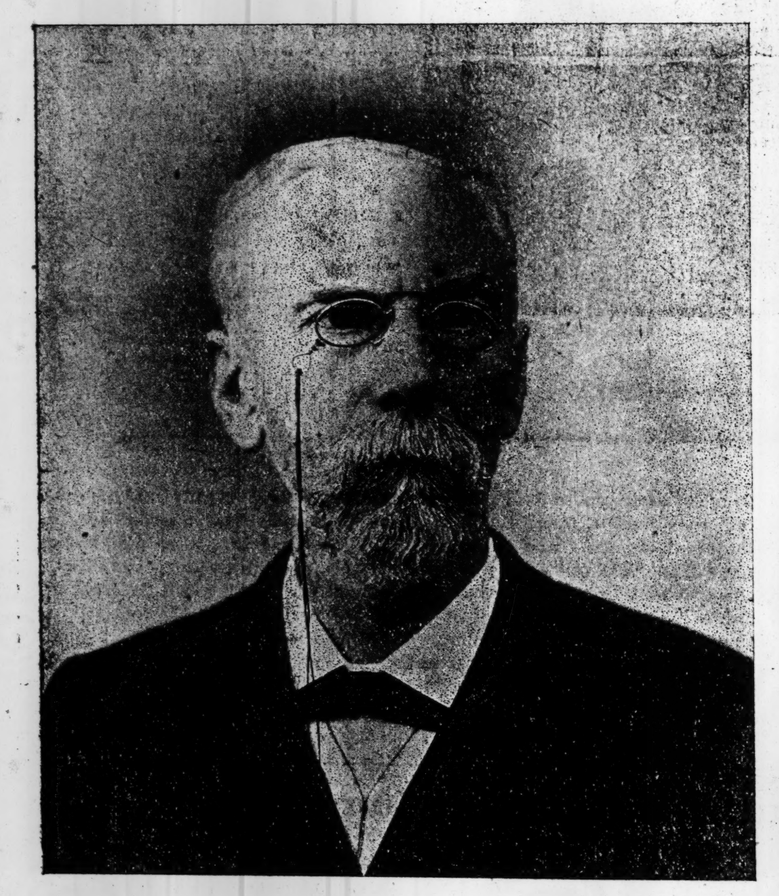
This law firm, whose members are brothers, is rapidly identifying themselves with some of the most important banking, commercial and manufacturing interests of Greensboro. They are sons of Col. Junius I. Scales and grand-sons of Chief Justice Samuel Henderson. They seem to have been born with those characteristics which are necessary to the successful lawyer. Mr. A. M. Scales, the senior member of the firm, was born in 1870 and acquired his education at the Raleigh Male Academy and the University of North Carolina. After completing his scholaristic course he taught at the Cape Fear Academy, Wilmington, N. C., for two years, then taking the law course at the University of North Carolina he was licensed to practice in 1892. Soon after he opened up his office in Greensboro. In 1896 he was elected State Senator from this State, and was a valuable and able member of that body during the session of 1897. He has also since 1896 occupied the office of city attorney. As a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, to which he was elected in 1897, he has been an earnes worker for the advancement of the interest of that institution of learning. During the campaign of 1898, Mr. Scales was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and as such did some noble work for the party.

He is counsil for the two home fire companies, the Southern Loan and Trust Company and many other of our large corporations and business houses.

Mr. J. J. Scales, the junior member of the firm, was born in 1878, and received his education at the Cape Fear Academy, at Wilmington, N. C., and the Bingham school at Mebbin, N. C., after which he studied law at the University of North Carolina, graduating from which he was licensed to practice in February, 1900, and immediately entered into partnership with his brother.

If present indications are to be relied upon the achievements of the older brother will only be repeated by that of the younger.

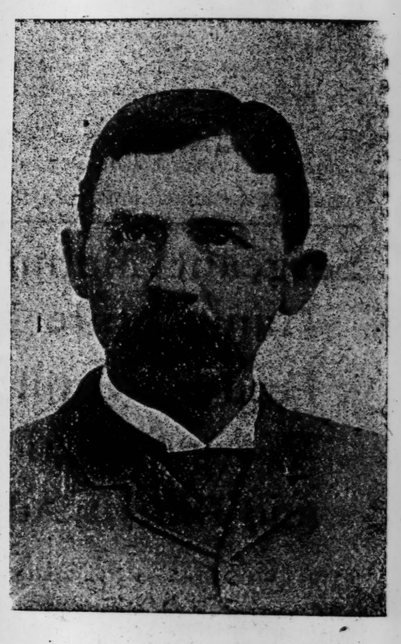
Honorable Levi M. Scott.



Wethink it only right and proper in speaking of those conditions that have made Greensboro what it is, to call attention to a few of the men who have been identified with its phenominal growth, and standing in the front ranks of these Mr. L. M. Scott holds a most enviable position as one of the leaders of his profession, as "Nestor" of the bar of Guilford county and a gentleman ofthe old school Mr. Scott is one whom to know is to admire and respect. He was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, June 8, 1827, and acquired his early education in the schools of Greensboro and at Alamance Academy. From the time he completed his scholistic course until the present time, with the exception of a short time devoted to teaching his life has been one of close devotion to the Bar and his profession. He studied law under John A. Gilmer, Father of Judge Gilmer, and was licensed to practice in 1852; since which time he has occupied many offices of trust first as clerk of the Superior court for three years. Then of postmaster for Greensboro, later as representative of Guilford county in the State Legislature session 50 to 58, then as solicitor of Guilford county for two terms. In 1862 he was appointed receiver of sequestrated property by the Confederate Government, and then in 1885 to '89 he served as a member of the board of directors of the State penitentiary. Mr. Scott is also an Odd Fellow of highest standing; was honored by that fraternity in 1866 by electeion to the office of "Grand Master" of the State.

Whenever and wherever his opinions are promulgated they command the highest respect, his life throughout its many vicissitudes has been one of rigid integrity and loyalty to the cause in hand.

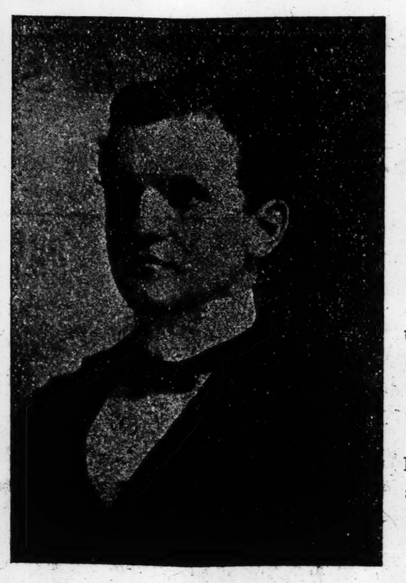
Geo. S. Bradshaw.



Mr. Bradshaw, who is a native of Alamance county, this State, appreciating the many natural advantages that Greensboro possessed, about four years ago moved to this city and identified himself with its bar. The wisdom of his move was soon apparent as was proven by the fact that he soon began to enjoy quite a lucrative practice both as council for corporations and as an advocate.

Mr. Bradshaw is a man possessed of much ability which is accompanied with a thorough knowledge of the law and its application, all of which is rapidly placing him in the foremost ranks of the Greensboro bar, the bar which is noted for its able members.

Robert Dick Douglas.

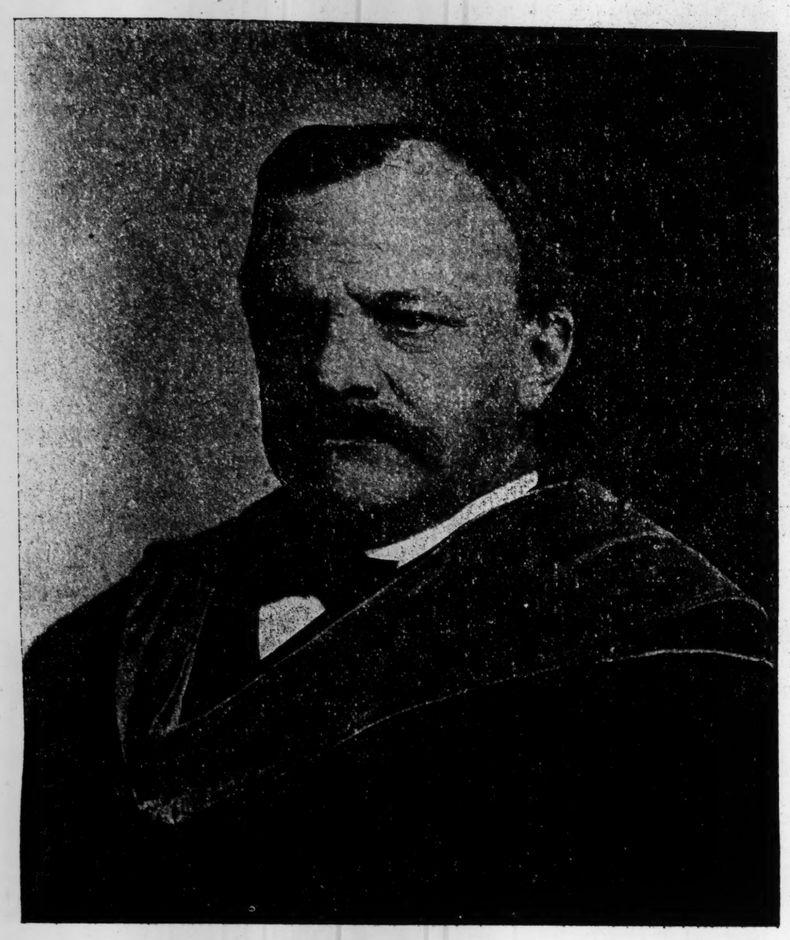


Few men at 26 can show a better record than that to the credit of Robert D. Douglas. He has proven himself worthy of the name Douglas, a family noted for its able statesmen and jurists. Among which are Hon. M. Douglas, judge of theSupreme court of North Carolina, his fatner, and Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, his grand father.

Mr. Robert D. Douglas even at his eraly age has and is still holding many offices and positions of trust. In 1898 he was the Republican candidate for the Legislature; in July 1900 he was appointed by the Governor, State Director of the North Carolina railroad, in August 1900 he was Republican candidate for the Legislature and later was Republicandidate for presidential elector. On November 1900 he was appointed attorney General to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Z. V. Walser, he served in this office till the middle of January 1901, being the youngest attorney general North Carolina ever had and at the time the youngest in the United States. Mr. Douglas acquired his early education at the St. Mary's College and at the age of 16 he entered the Georgetown University and graduated with the highest honors in 1896. During his college days he was editor in chief of the College Journal and captain and manager of the field and track teams of the University and vice president of the intercollegiate atheletic association of America. After graduating he studied law under his maternal grand father, the late Judge Robert P. Dick. In 1897 he was admitted to practice.

After going out of office Mr. Douglas resumed his practice of law in Greensboro and is now the council for some of the most prominent firms and corporations.

Judge Robert M. Douglas.



The Scoth-Irish ancestry has always been noted as productive of able, learned men, but nowhere has this been more satisfactorily verified than in the the Douglas family, the family that produced Hon. Robert M. Douglas, associate justice of the Supreme court statesman and gentleman.

Mr. Douglas' career has been a remarkable one in many ways even in his college days at the 'Georgetown University" (Washington, D. C.) he was a recognized leader both in his studies and at sport. He graduated from that institution in 1867, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the highest honors; and was valedictorian of his class. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1897 that of Doctor of Laws.

A year after leaving college he was appointed private secretary to the governor of North Carolina and colonel in the Militia. In 1869 when only 20 years of age he became prvate secretary to the president of the United States, General Grant. Resigining from which in 1873 he became United States marshal for the Western district of North Carolina, remaining as such till 1883. For six years he was standing Master in Chancery of the United States Circuit Court, which he resigned to accept his present position of Associate justice of the Supreme court, to which he was elected in 1896.

It might be truthfully said in this case "as is the Father so is the son" for Mr. Douglas is the son of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, the national Democratic candidate for President in 1860, who was himself elected judge of the Supreme court of Illinois when only 27 years of age. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Robert Martin and the first cousin of Governor David S. Reid and the late Judge Settle. Her father was nephew of Governor Alexander Martin, the Revoolutionary soldier who was United States Senator and six times Governor of North Carolina.

Judge Robert M. Douglas has been a life long Republican, though never an extreme partisan. He has always taken a deep interest in affairs and especially in every effort to promote the educational and material advancement of our State. He was one of the most active promoters of the State Normal School and is known as a warm friend of the University.

T. J. Murphy, Attorney and Councelor at Law.

We have told of some of those older men through whose indomitable will power, courage and hard work, Greensboro has achieved its commercial and manufacturing importance; but before closing we feel thatthere should be some comment made upon those younger men to whom the finger of destiny seems to point as those who in the future will be known as the great men ofthe city, which is destined to become one of the most important cities of the South.

If present indications are to be relied upon, Mr. T. J. Murphy will be one ofthese men. Endowed with all the characteristics that seem necessary to the successful lawyer, coupled with industry and studious habits he will in all probability become one of the famous lawyers of the State.

Mr. Murphy is a native of Sampson county and received his collegiate training at Davidson College, N. C., after which he took the law course at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., graduatting from that institution in the class of 99. Appreciating the wonderful possibilities of Greensboro he located here in February last, since which time he has become associated in the practice of his profession with Hon. A. Y. Brooks, solicitor of this Judicial District.

A. W. Cooke.

The character and ability of the men practicing before the bar ina city most always typifies the standing of that city. This being true one becoming acquainted with the members of the Greensboro bar would be very favorably impressed with Greensboro and probably no one is laboring harder to uphold its high standing than is Mr. A. W. Cookes.

A native of Murfreesboro, Hertford County, N. C., he received his early education at the Male Academy of that place and Franklin, Va., Academy after which he entered Wake Forest College in 1895. His place throughout all his collegiate course was a prominent one Among other things he was president of the Junior class, private secretary to the president, was elected anniversary debater and won medal for the best oration.

In the senior year he was one of the men who spoke in the interlcollegiate contest in the Academy of Music in Raleigh, when Wake Forest was successful over Trinity in winning the silver cup. He won the Dixon Senior Oritorical Medal, delivered the anniversary oration before the societies, and was one of the commencement orators. He graduated with degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelors of Laws and was licensed by the Supreme court of North Carolina to practice law after which he became a member of the North Carolina Bar Association and located in Greensboro.

Mr. Cookes is active,energetic,charitable and is destined we think to become one of the noted lawyers of this town; noted for its men of great ability before the bar.

North State Bobbin Company.

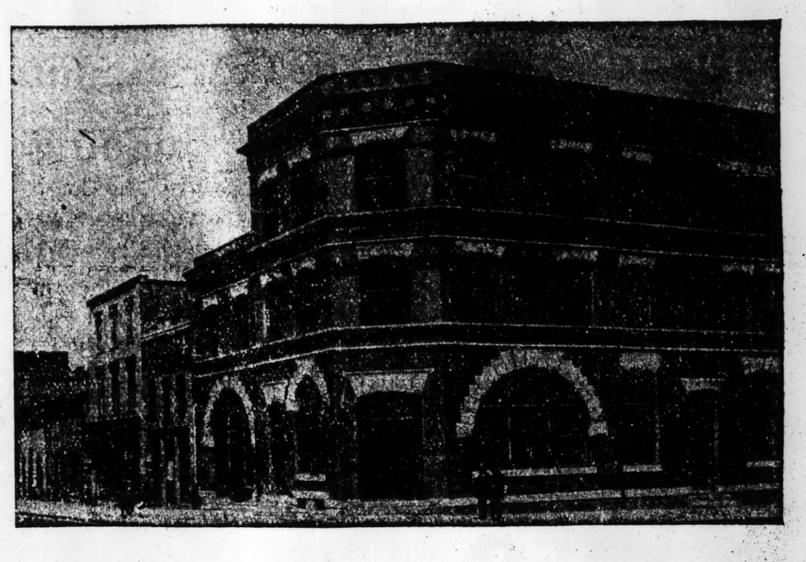
This plant which is rapidly surging to the front ranks in their line of mill supplies, has only been in operation about a month.

Their plant which is quite an extensive one, is equipped with all the most improved machinery and equipments for turning out high class work. Bobbins and skewers are their specialties although they contemplate soon to add additional machinery for the manufacturing of all lines of mill supplies.

Their natural capacity is about 4,000 bobbins and skewers per day, but now they are compelled to run much over that to supply the ever increasing demand. The company's president i s Dr. Chas. L. Scott, while the secretary andtreasurer is W. R. Rankin.

The Greensboro National Bank

Safety Economy Liberality



Organized 1876. Surplus and Profits, $19,000.

Reorganized 1896. Capital, $100,000.

Individual Deposits, $413,676.95.

There are several reasons why this banking institution is doing the above mentioned volume of business. The first is that it is established upon a firm basis, a foundation made firm by time and good management. It was organized in 1879, through the efforts of Jesse H. Lindsay and Julius A. Gray. The former became president which office he was succeeded in by Mr. Gray, who in time was succeeded by Mr. Neil Ellington, the present president, who had been in the employ of the bank since its organization.

The policy of the bank has always been as expressed,"safety, economy and Liberality." The greatest care is always given to all business intrusted to their hands each officer andemployee of the bank being courteous and pains taking. The building occupied is one of the most substantial and artistic buildings in Greensboro. Their fire proof and safety deposit boxes are of the most modern and improved construction. Special attention is given to the collection department in which they give quick returns at low rates.

They pay four per cent semi annual dividends upon their capital stock.

The officers are Neil Ellington, president, W. S. Hill, vice president; A. H. Alderman, cashier.

The Directors are: J. M. Odell, L. McCulloch, W. E. Bevill, W. H. Ragan, Neil Ellington, W. S. Hill, W. J. Arrafield.

Facts Relative to the Cotton and Carpet Industry of the South

By J. S. KUYKENDAL, of the Southern Import and Commission Co.

Doubtless it will be of interets to all Southerners, and such Northerners as have given us the pleasure ofwelcoming them to our borders, as well as to the readers of The Telegram to note not only the rapid development of the South during the past few years along lines of manufacturing, which for the past five years have been developed, but that this development has concentrated, and is being pushed forward in the Carolinas in an unprecedented manner. Only a few years back there were a limited number of cotton mills, a very few woolen mills, no silk mills, no carpet mills in the entire South. Thus cotton, one of the most staple products of no small area of the Southern States, was exported to the Northern markets to be manufactured.

The change has been most remarkable. Today we have in the United States 21,657,983 cotton spindles. Of this number North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia operate 4,502,701, or almost one-fourth of the entire number in the United States. North Carolina ranks fourth in the United States and operates 1,499,540 spindles, which is 1,500 more than are operated in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Kansas Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Texas combined.

There are in operation in North Carolina 231 cotton mills, 31 knitting mills, three silk mills, 2 jute mills, 2 bag mills, 13 wooolen mills and one carpet mill, making a total of 281 running, with 11 under construction.

For many years the Southern States have been materially hampered in developing their natural resources. First few Southerners realized that cotton the product of that lands should be manufactured where it was grown. It was found hard to demostrate to Northern capitalists he advantage of manufacturing the raw material in the South, one of the great obstacles being the want of skilled labor, without which it was impossible to give our manufactured product that nicety of finish so essential for the demands of thebuyer to day, who is continually in touch with the finest German and English makes. Gradually these obstacles have been overcome. Practical common sense dawned upon Northern capitalists and Southerners alike, and consequently cotton goods, which ten years ago were being shipped from foreign ports to America, are now not only being made here and shipped North, but in medium grades to almost every foreign port in the world.

Unprecedented strides have been made in the manufacture of sheetings, plaids, hosiery, cottonades, outings, white goods, ginghams, prints, and some other lines, At Fayetteville, N. C., there is a silk mill that is under the supervision of a colored manager, and employs colored help only, operating 150 spindles. This mill was operated in the state of New York for two years, and run at a loss to the stockho'ders. Six Months after it was moved and in operation is was on a paying basis, and within a period of two years had doubled its capacity under the efficient management of T. W. Thurston.

THE SOUTH AS AFIELD FOR MANUFACTURING CARPETS.

It is a well known fact that the consumption of carpets in the South is very much less than in the North, but when we stop to consider the quantity consumed by the twelve southern states as compared to the quantity manufactured, it is a fact of more than passing interest.

In 4-4 carpets we use each year about 32,000 rolls or 4,160,000 yards, in wool, cotton chain, Union and cotton carpets. In Brussels, velvets, Moquettes, Wiltons the 3-4 carpets we use about 800,000 yards, making a total of 4,960,000 yards.

With the onward stride of industry and progress it is a most remarkable fact that the weaving of carpets should have been so long overlooked, when all most all of the material used in the carpets we consume is produced in these states.

Philadelphia, with her 111 carpet mills, to say nothing of those in the rest of Pennsylvania, has for many years past been recognized as the greatest carpet market in the United States, supplying three-fifths of all the carpets used in this country while in 1890 the United States received from foreign ports 7,500,000 yards and shipped abroad only 670,000 yards.

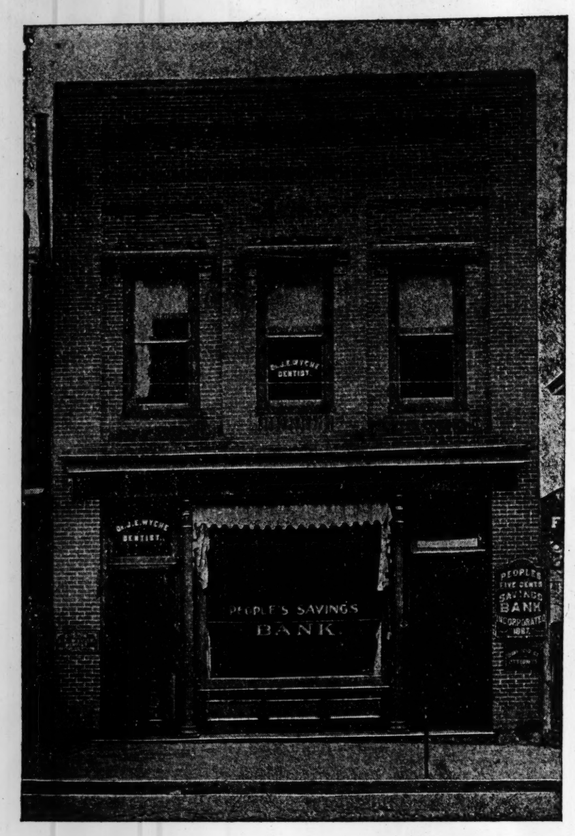
During the next two years while our importations increased to 27,500,000 yards, our exports only increased to 1,150,000 yards.

Prior to 1894 the manufacture of carpets in the South was unknown, save for a mill which sprang up at Wilmington, and was only run for a short time.

About 1894 the Gaffney Carpet Mill of Gaffney, S. C., was erected, and has been running very successfully, operating forty looms on ingrain carpets with an output of about 300,000 yards yearly. In 1899 the Anniston, Carpet Mills were erected at Anniston, Ala., a branch of Dornan Bros., of Philadelphia. The success of this mill was so pronounced that recently additional looms have been added giving this mill a yearly production of about

(Continued on eighth page.)

Peoples' Savings Bank.



The great fortunes of the present day are built on a foundation of small savings and there is no better medium through which to accumulate a fortune than a well regulated Savings Bank. The banking institutions of Greensboro are well and ably managed—none of them better than the People's Savings Bank, in which the necessities of the people have not been overlooked.

It was established in 1887, nearly fourteen years ago, under the Savings Bank Law of the State for the promotion of habits of thrift and economy among the people and has been in successful operation ever since. It receives money in any amount from a nickel up, and for many years has been paying its depositors interest at the rate of 4 per cent compounded every six months, on all amounts over three dollars. It is a purely mutual institution, and every depositor regardless of the amount of his deposits, becomes as much a stockholder in the bank as any other. Here the merchant, the manufacturer or business man of any kind can find ample facilities for the safe keeping of any balance of spare money until needed, while the day laborer, the school teacher, the school children and the household servant are equally well provided with a safe and convenient place for the accumulation of their savings.

It is the only bank in the city doing no other than strictly a Saving Bank business and "security rather than doubtful risks" has been the leading characteristic of its management.

Below we givea comparative statement showing growth in deposits for five years ending February 5, 1901.

The present officers of the Bank are as follows: President, J. W. Scott; Vice President, J. A. Odell; Treasurer, J. Ad. Hodgin; Assistant Treasurer, L. M. H| Reynolds; Secrtary, Samuel L. Trogdon.

	NET DEPOSITS	GAIN
1896, Feb. 5th	$42,101 05	
1897, "	54.407.07	$12,306.02
1898, "	82.951 93	28,544 86
1899, "	114,061.41	31,109 48
1900, "	134.851.39	20,789.98
1901, "	170,038.04	35,186 65

Net deposits April 1st, 1901 $179,885.62

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. A. ODELL, W. P. BEALL, O. W. CARR, S L. TROGDON, J. R. MENDENHALL, J. VAN LINDLEY, D. W. C. BENBOW, GEO. S. SERGEANT, A. P. ECKEL, AARON MENDENHALL, R. M. DOUGLAS, H. L. FRY, C. P. FRAZIER, T. M. PICKARD.

ATTORNEY

ATTORNEY.—ROBERT D. DOUGLAS.

The Huffine.

Hotel and Restaurant.

To the tired and hungry traveler this is a most convenient haven of rest and refreshment: being in such close access to the depot as it is, and furnishing such good accomodations it has became most popular to the man on the move. There are few more artistic, better furnished little hotels in this part of the country. New through out, only having been built about two years ago, and heated with steam, it is strictly up to date in every particular.

Especial attention is given to the dining room and restaurant; here one can have all the delicacies of the season served up to him in the very best style, "a-la-carte." But if he wishes rooms inconnection, the rates are two dollars per day. The rooms are furnished with brass beds and are carpeted with brussels carpet, with every thing else in keeping. Bath rooms are also close at hand for the accommodation of the guests.

The house is operated by "Gresham & Company" in connection with their other houses at Monroe, Hamlet, Charlotte, etc., which insures every thing being first class. The manage- of The Huffine is J. P. Sanders, who so successfully managed the Charlotte house for the company for so many years.

C. W. Jennings, Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchant.

This house by buying Bananas, Potatoes and other fruits and vegetables in car load lots, is in a position to furnish them to the trade at exceptionally low prices. This business was started by Mr. Jennings in Oct. 1898. He began by supplying only the local trade but branched out as the increase in business demanded till now he not only supplys the greater portion of the local trade, but is making shipments every day to the neighboring towns of Durham, Salisbury, Reidsville, High Point, and others, in fact he is rapidly demonstrating that this is not only a favored jobbing and wholesale center for dry goods, groceries, etc., but also that of fruit and produce. Fruit of all kinds, both foreign and domestic are handled especial attention being given to oranges, bananas, lemons and apples. Mr. Jennings keeps himself in close touch with all the market fluctuations and is therefore in a position to furnish his customers with the very lowest market prices.

Wholesome Increase in Postoffice Receipts; Tyre Glenn, Postmaster.

The receipts ofthe post office most always indicates the volume of business done by a city. If this being true and upon glancing over a list showing a comparison of the receipts in the Greensboro office at the present time and that of 2 years ago one cannot help but be impressed with its growth. For the month of March 1899, the books show receipts to the amount of $2,583,33, that of the same month 1901 they were $3,100.32 an increase of $516.99 per month in two years. The receipts in April 1898 were $2,179.87, which shows an increase of $920.45 per month over and above that of a little less than three years ago. Aside from this several improvements have been made in that time, to the, what was before a very satisfactory system. These consist of another carrier, another man in the office for night work, a sub-station at Proximity and many others of less importune which I'll not mention here all tending to improve and add to the rapidity ofthe mail delivery service. All these things show a good wholesome increase in all lines of business in Greensboro as much as anything else that can be said.

Cape Fear Manufacturing Co., Manufacturers of High Class Building Material and Interior Woodwork.

Probably this institution more fully than any other of its kind in Greensboro demonstrates the fact that in the constructions of her buildings nothing but the very highest class building material is used. This company which came into existence some five years ago, started out with the intention of establishing a mill working plant which would be in keeping with the phenominal growth and prosperity of the town and also one from which nothing but the very highest class workmanship would be turned out. Their wisdom in so doing has been most fully proven. The company is now doing about a $90,000 a year business. Their plant situated on thenorth side of the Cape Fear Railway which furnish them most excellent transportation facilities is equipped with all the most improved machinery and appliances for turning out high class work of which they make a specialty. They are at the present time giving a great deal of attention to the manufacture of hard wood interior wood work and decoration, a few samples of which are the new West Market Street church for which they furnished all the wood work, Ceasar Cone's residence on Summit avenue, probably the finest in thecity, the store fixtures for Grissom & Fordham's drug store and many others of the same class. They are now furnishing the bank fixtures and other interior wood work for the Greensboro Loan & Trust Company's new building.

The largest part of the out put of this establishment though is shipped to out side points. They having furnished the wood work for buildings in Wilmington, Lexington, Raleigh and many other towns in this and neighboring states. Upon an average 50 skilled workmen are employed and the plant is run to its fullest capacity to meet the ever increasing demand for their workmanship.

D. R. Huffines, Steam Bottling Works, Agent and Bottler of Robert Portner Brewing Company's Celebrated Lager Beer in Kegs Export and Plain Bottles, and Dealer in Bottled Soda and Mineral Water.

Mr. Huffine in about 1898 purchased the business of the Robert Portner Brewing Company which was located in a frame building upon the present site of the Huffine House. Soon after makink the purchase he began the erection of the present Bottling Works, a two story brick builuing extending from the Southern Railway's tracks through to Buchanan street, upon the completion of which he tore down the old bottling works and began the costruction of the very artistic little "Huffine House". His business was phenominally successful from the start necessitating the addition from time to time of more improved machinery and appliances, till now his plant is pronounced by those in a position to know, to be as fine as any in the South. His beer is purchased in car load lots direct from the brewery and is delivered in refrigerator cars direct to his siding at the rear of the works. He has recently added to his already complete establishment a machine which is termed the Niagara Carbonator, a contiuous automatic contrivance with an almost unlimited capacity. This is the most efficient carbonator on the market. The water passes through a moleculator in which it is broken into a fine spray or mist so that each individual atom of water absorbs its quotient of carbonic acid gas. The entire equipment for the manufacturing and bottling of Seltzer and mineral waters is most complete. He is now installing new machinery for the charging of syphones for family and store purposes.

Mr. Huffine not only supplies the largest portion of the town trade but ships goods to surrounding towns, north, east, south and west.

Besides this plant Mr. Huffines is operating another one at Fayetteville which he has owned for over ten years.

ray Brothers, Leaf Tobacco Brokers.

The New City Hall, Containing the Finest Auditorium in the State.

GREENSBORO AS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER

By JAS. B. DUDLEY, of the A. & M.

From whatever point of view a vis-
or may take in considering the pres-
nt conditions and future growth of
reensboro he will receive impressions
n perfect harmony with the last cen-
us returns which mark it as the fast-
st growing place in North Carolina.
s a railroad center its thirty or more
aily train arrivals and departures
ake it the most accessible city in the
tate. At no other place in the State
an persons arrive from as many dif-
erent sections without change of cars.
s a business center it is constantly
xtending its field of commercial ac-
ivity and the names of the leading
usiness houses have been made fami-
ar every where in the State and in
djoining states. As an indication of
he enterprise of the business interests
f Greensboro, it may be noted that
robably the largest volume of busi-
ess in several lines—notably hard-
are—for the entire South has its
eadquarters in the Gate City of North
arolina.

Greensboro has claims as an educa-
onal center, that are as valid and as
ell-founded as its claims as a rail-
oad and business center. Its claims
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ehalf of each race.

With a colored population constitu-
ng probably about one third of the
hole, it has practically seven impor-
ant schools from which its colored
ildren draw light and knowledge.
rst among these we mention Ben-
t College which for a quarter of a
ntury has stood in bold relief upon
s elevated site, surrounded by its
autiful grove, a beacon light to the
groes of the State . An ornament to
e city and a credit to the philanthro-
of the M. E. church by which it is sustained. Its faculty is composed of experienced, faithful and competent instructors whose influence for good is being moulded upon the young with such earnestness and Christian fidelity that coming generations will readily acknowledge its usefulness and power. Bennet College has a strong alumni that is devoted to its Alma Mater and is earnest in extending its christian influence.

There are two graded schools within the city limits which have an attendance of about six hundred pupils.These children are taught by seven teachers who rank among the best in the State. Just beyond the southern and the eastern limits of the city are two public schools each of which are attended by a hundred or a hundred and fifty pupils. The Lutheran church in a section of the city locally known as "Warnersville" conducts a very interesting school with about a hundred pupils. The suburban school terms last about seven months, while the graded schools continue two months longer.

In point of age the youngest educational institution in Greensboro and for colored people, is the Agricultural and Mechanical College. This institution is a magnificent gift by the State to its colored citizens. Its buildings present a commanding appearance and its campus is usually one of the most beautiful places in the city. Visitors and citizens find it quite attractive to take afternoon drives through the campus, viewing the grounds and the buildings. At this institution the principal effort of the State is made to teach its colored citizens Agricultural pursuite, Mechanic Arts and Domestic Science. The most prominent and recent features of the industrial work are the dairy, theb rick yard, and the tin-shop. Here the boys are engaged in practical work which is calculated to fit them as laborers, as workmen, to become useful and productive factors in their respective communities.

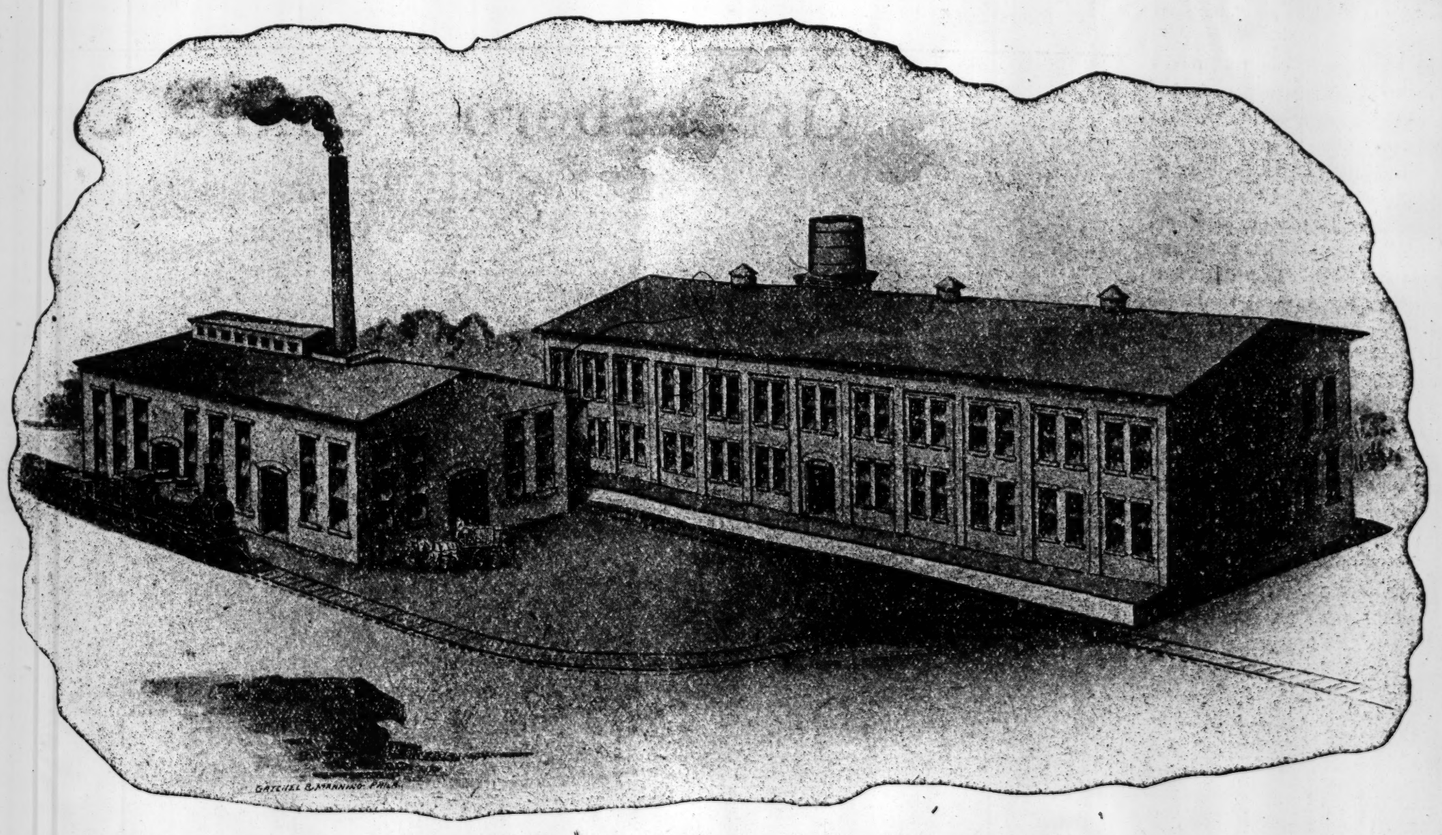
Nothing better illustrates the influence of this institution upon its students than the pressing and growing demand by the citizens of Greensboro for the employment of the young men and women who attend this institution. The students have won the reputation of being especially noted for their politeness, industry and reliability.

From all parts of the state the colored teachers have been assembling at the A. & M. College in attendance upon its Summer Normals. These sessions have been conducted by the most prominent and successful educators and the teachers have generally admited that the work was never surpassed any where in the state. It would be difficult to measure the benefits to the colored schools all over the State which grow out of the improved methods taught to the colored teachers here, and all who are interested in the colored schools will be pleased to know that these sessions will be resumed this summer.

Finally for an educational center for colored people it should be observed that possibly nowhere in the State is a decent, industrious, law-abiding colored man received and treated better than in Greensboro. The colored citizens are generally speaking orderly and industrious; the white citizens are fairly and kindly disposed. As an indication of the kindly interest and friendly attitude of the white citizens towards the improvement of its colored citizens it is interesting to note that when the question of having the city of Greensboro subscribe $11,000 to the A. & M. College for the colored race was submitted to the voters one white man cast his vote agaist the proposition, while a number of white men endorsed notes guaranteeing the payment of the above amount to the said school.

With such evidences of interest and favor on the part of our white citizens the colored people are bound to be appreciative and ambitious for the prosperity, advancement, and increasing growth of our city. By orderly conduct, by thrift and industry, with their limited means and opportunities they are ambitious to do all their humble circumstances will permit to accelerate the wheel of progress and to continue the present gratifying and rapid growth of the Gate City of North Carolina.

JAS. B. DUDLEY.



The Van Deventer Carpet Mills.

Address all Orders and Communications to *The* Southern Import & Commission Co.,

Sole Agents for the Southern States, Greensboro, N. C.

Woodworking and Furniture Manufacturing, Treated by S. H. Boyd.

With the progress and industrial development of Greensboro no class of manufacturing has ever made more steady and substantial growth than the wood working plants, and to the careful observer who studies our advantages as a manufacturing point, it will be seen that this growth is but natural, and to be expected, where the enterprises are managed by men of energy and capacity. As a rule no kind ot manufacturing business can be successfully conducted without good business management and favorable conditions. That is to say, it is needful to have intelligent labor, a healthy climate, and be accessible to the raw material. Greensboro possesses all of these in a marked degree. Situated as we are in the Piedmont section of the State, on the main line of the Southern Railway, and with five "feeders" centering at this point, we have excellent shipping facilities, and are enabled to ship in the raw material from a large area of country on a"short haul." Gaecnsboro is just between the pine lumber section of the East and the hard wood section of the Middle and Western part of the State.

We number among our wood working plants six factories that manufacture sash, doors and blinds and all kinds of building material, and material for inside finish, in both the pine and hard-woods. Three bobbin factories that manufacture bobbins and wood supplies for cotton and woolen mills, two furniture factories, one table factory, two spoke and handle factorie,, one excelsior factory, one hoop and stave factory and one shuttle factory. The products of these various factories are shipped into every section of the Union, from the extreme Southern States to the New England States on the North and as far West as the Rocky Mountains. The above plants bear testimony as to what has been and can be done in wood manufacturing in Greehsboro, and if we may "judge a tree by its fruits" the fruits of these manufacturers show not only profitable returns, but that the tree is in vigorous growth, and there is reasonable expectation of greater returns, with careful attention and good management. There is no point in the South, all things being considered, that offers better advantages for wood working plants than Greensboro, and almost any line will give profitable returns, but to attain these results it is the same as in all other lines, push and good business management is required.

S. H. BOYD.

Facts Relative to Cotton--Continued from 5th Page.

250,000 yards.

In 1899 the Van Deventer Carpet Co., of Plainfield, N. J., erected a mill at Greensboro, N. C. with 50 looms to manufacture cotton—or what is better known in the carpet world as Granite carpets. Less than one year demonstrated to the owners of the mill the advantages offered in the Carolinas for the successful manufacture of carpets, the material in a very large per centage being grown at home. The latter part of 1900 the entire plant was moved to Greensboro, where the hum of 100 looms may be heard running to their full capacity. This mill is by far the largest carpet mill in the South, the main building being 250 feet long by 60 feet wide, two-story high, with a separate building for the engine and boiler house, dye house and stock shed, The yearly out put of this mill is more than 1,000,000 yards, which during the past year has been distributed to almost every State in the Union.

OUR SELLING RESORCES.

It matters not what our facilities for manufacturing may be, it matters not how perfect we manufacture and finish our goods, or how cheaply, there must be able selling facilities. The advance along this line has been just as pronounced as in others. Where a few years ago almost the entire product of the Southern mills was sold through Northern channels, today a large proportion of the manufactured product is distributed by Southern commission and jobbing houses, most of these being located in the Carolinas, with offices in Northern and Western cities, thus being in touch with the mighty pulse of the world. Through these channels our mills are brought into prominence, and demand the attention of the largest buyers. Thus knowing the doigs of the world at large, they are in a position to meet any competition.

The commission and jobbing houses must have the very best railroad facilities, and havea geographical location that will enable them to give the best service to local dealers, as well as to the world at large. There are many desirable points where such locations may be found, most of which are along the Southern Railway. There are many towns which for natural resources and general location, we would most heartily recommend, but there is no town whose facilities in this respect excell those of Greensboro, N. C., directy located on the main line of the Southern Railroad with six outlets by rail penetrating the entire South, with thirty-six passenger trains daily.

The population increased from 3,317 in 1890 to 10,035 in 1900, and there is a suburban population which would make the number at the latter date about 15,000.

The fact that we have the best railroad facilities, and that within a radious of one hundred miles of Greensboro there are more business houses with commercial rating than within one hundred miles of any other town in the South, if you omit the town itself, has made this point the largest and most successful point in the State from which a jobbing and comer of manufacturing enterprises are located here, and wholesale houses covering almost every line of business. The product of al arge number of cotton mills are handled by the Cone Export and Cimmission Company, and the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co., from Greensboro. The Southern Import and Commission Company has been organized during the past year for the purpose of making this point one of the best carpet markets in the South, and is the sole representatives of a number of large Eastern carpet mills, carrying a full representative sample line in Greensboro with traveling salesmen throughout the South, as well as being the sole agent in the South of the carpet mill located at this point.

Respectfully,
J. S. KUYKENDALL.

Greensboro, North Carolina, etc.---Continued From First Page.

tered, but in business and manufacture. Within a few years a very large wholesale and jobbing business has been created, and there are now about ten houses of this kind representing various lines and doing large business. There are now eight different distinct lines of manufacturing here which showsthat the city is not built upon, nor dependent upon any one thing, out of which the bottom may fall at any time. These lines run from an immense cotton manufacturing plant capitalized at $300,000, to small broom and shoe factories. In no way may the progress better be shown than by the fact that in less than two years the individual bank deposits have increased 77 per cent. Five banks are required, two National and three State,to do the business. Every month new enterprises regulars of General Greene and a body of North Carolina and Virginia militia, and so disastrous was the fight to Cornwallis that he was forced to leave his dead and fly to his ships at the coast, and in a few months surrenning, and all those established are in fine condition. The rapid future growth of this city is certain.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The wonderful confidence in the future of this city can be no better expressed than in the fact its five per cent. bonds have within the past six months sold so high as one hundred and eleven. Nearly $300,000 in public improvement bonds have been issued This money is being expended on a water and light plant, city hall, market house, sewerage and street improvements. Avenues and streets are being graded and macadamized. A city park, within the incorporate limits, consisting of fourteen acres is being opened up, which, with the famous suburban park on the field of the battle of Guilford Couthouse, and other public and private grounds, gives ample opportunitites for recreation. A public library is now in course of creation and will soon be enstalled.

AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE

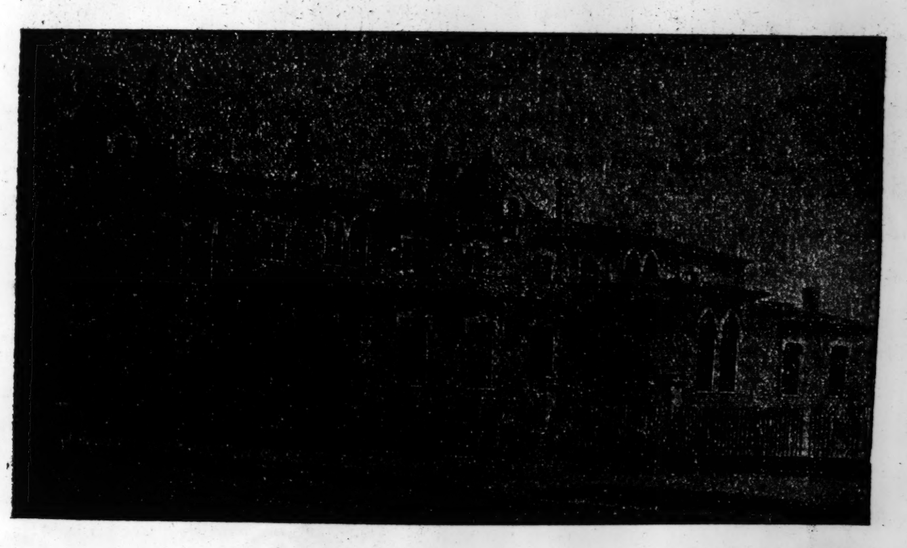
Greensboro has long been an educational centre. Here was established the first graded school in the State, and in the county there are now maintained graded schools at three different points,which cannot be said of any other county of the State. Beside there are the well known Whitsett Institute and Oak Ridge which draw students from all over the country. Guilford College, the old and fine school of the Friends' denomination, is in 5 miles of the city, while here are the Greensboro Female College, the school of the Methodist church of the State, the State Normal and Industrial College for women, the A. & M. College for negroes, and Bennett Seminary for negroes, a school run by church funds.

HISTORICAL.

This vicinity is rich in historical color. It is a part of that section of country which fought the first battle of the Revolutionary war, at the Alamance in 1771, four years before the battle of Lexington, and on the Guilford Battle Ground, five miles from the city, was fought the battle which effectually and forever broke British power in America. On this field Lord Cornwallis fought with his regulars, the flower of the British army, the small number of dered to Washington at Yorktown. On this field has been created a magnificent park, monuments and museums erected, and the lines of battle restored. Beside the large number of monuments already there another one, costing over $1,000, and celebrating the colonial period, is now in course of erection. All this has been done by private munificence, through the Guilford Battle Ground Company, which owns 87 acres ofthe land. About here was encamped Johnston's army when the surrender came, and here Jefferson Davis and the other Confederate officials rested on their flight from Richmond.

Asheboro Street Graded School.

Lindsay Street Graded School.



Greensboro Female College.